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The Income Tax Amendment at Albany.

The expressly avowed purpose of the proposed income tax amendment to the Constitution is to confer upon Congress the power of taxation of incomes without any limitation upon its exercise. The most reprehensible instance of usurpation by Congress is the prohibition of a constitutional power to accomplish a result entirely foreign to its scope. Taxing State banks out of existence and taxing oleomargarine to handicap the only competitor with the farmer's butter on the pretence of raising revenue are familiar illustrations of this gross abuse of power that have already occurred. The taxing power should never be used for punitive, regulative or ulterior purposes. It should be confined entirely to the legitimate raising of revenue.

The adoption of this amendment will place in the hands of Congress an instrument especially adapted to sinister and oppressive uses. By its very nature it is an appeal to the poor against the rich. It tends vigorously to foment the latent envy and hatred of the masses against the classes. It invites and encourages assaults upon capital. When a majority has the power to fix the limitation of the tax at such a rate as will not include any of its own number, the exercise of such a power is sure to result in oppression and outrage. Punishment and regulation, not revenue, it is more than probable, will ultimately prove to be among the inspiring purposes of such taxation. It must not be forgotten that the power to tax is the power to destroy. This power should be conferred with the greatest caution.

The Legislature of the State of New York, a great centre of capital and one of the great clearing houses for the investments of the world, should never vote to invest Congress with such an unlimited and dangerous power.

The Failure of the Peace Negotiations in Mexico.

President DIAZ's policy of peace before resignation has been already justified by the renewal of hostilities at the border town of Juarez in disobedience of the orders of FRANCISCO I. MADERO, leader of the insurgents in Chihuahua, who calls himself Provisional President of the Republic of Mexico.

In his reply to the demand for his resignation, which came from an insurgent chief whose headquarters were in the saddle more than a thousand miles from the capital, on the very fringe of the national domain, General DIAZ declared that if the President and Vice-President of the republic should resign in the midst of the present difficulties it would expose the nation to all the contingencies and dangers of new elections, which, according to constitutional provisions, would have to be held at once, while political passions are in effervescence and before order could be re-established throughout the republic.

Not less do we complain of the long silence which surrounds the other laureled and august world figures. What has become of the Hon. DEMOSTHENES DAYTON? Where is the Hon. HARVEY D. HINMAN, the Pride of Pitcher, author of the Great Bill, who, on the day on which the Saratoga convention named a Lieutenant-Governor, retired to the remunerative obscurity of the Binghamton circuit? Is the Hon. JOSHUA T. NEWCOMB an honorary or a regular member of the Legislature, and where is BENN CONGER, his fellow insurgent? Not least among reformers do we miss Deacon "Hi" MOE. Him we never shall forget, but where is he now?

There are no friends like old friends, and now when the spring days grow long we grieve sincerely at the passing of the most familiar of ancient friends. Would even another reform movement, another civic revolution be too great a price to pay to have them all back again? The question must be for Republicans to answer.

Good Manly Talk. In his best and manliest vein is Mr. TAPP's speech to the personally conducted Grangers taken to Washington to impress upon him and Congress with what ruin for American farmers the Canadian reciprocity agreement is big, and more particularly to threaten him with a great loss of Republican votes if that infamous pact goes through.

You say that the Republican farmers are going to desert us if we put that through. I am very sorry if that is the case, because I have a personal liking for the Republican farmers just as

depress or elate the War Department at the capital; in fact, they have little relation to the security of the Government. The population of Chihuahua was 327,784 in 1900, 3.7 per square mile of population; in Sonora it was 221,682, 2.8 per square mile; in Coahuila 296,938, 4.6 per square mile. In these States, where the wilderness predominates, insurrection is not a very serious matter to the Government in so far as it affects its power to maintain authority in the rich central and southern States. An upheaval in Vera Cruz (981,000), Guanajuato (1,061,724), Mexico (931,433), Puebla (1,021,133), Jalisco (1,133,801) or Michoacan (930,033), on the other hand, would be a different matter. The resources of the Government would then be strained, and it would be necessary to put its best troops under their most capable officers in the field. Whatever unrest there is in central and southern Mexico, the situation is not at all critical.

To President DIAZ in the executive office the little civil war in Chihuahua has never loomed portentously, and we venture to say that his chief concern has been to avoid complications with the United States arising from the killing of non-combatants on the other side of the Rio Grande. If his mind could have been relieved on that score, he would probably never have given semi-official sanction to negotiations for peace with FRANCISCO I. MADERO, Jr. President DIAZ does not seem to have regarded the parley seriously, knowing that the authority of the "Provisional President" as a commander was limited to his immediate neighborhood.

Time, however, was gained by the truce to make explanations and assurances to the United States and to learn what its policy with regard to intervention was. President DIAZ, to judge from the concluding paragraph of his statement, seems to have anticipated the failure of the "peace negotiations." The strength of the Federal Government is now to be put to the test.

Old Friends.

What has become of the heroes of the recent revolution, of that "progressive" uprising that shook a nation and changed the political map and the personal condition of the Republican party in this great State? The question is a natural one, for hardly a year has passed since there was beginning one of the most hopeful evidences of civic awakening ever seen on this continent. Yet, after a short interval, it is not difficult to discover a surviving leader?

Certain details in the personal history of the conspicuous champions of the new deal are, it is true, available. Thus, for example, the recent history of the Hon. CORNELIUS V. COLLINS is widely known. Yet it is only the manner of his departure that has aroused interest in the man who six months ago was acclaimed by the State as the "right hand" man of all righteousness, and his latest fame is but the passing from a temporary to a permanent obscurity.

In a similar fashion it is possible to record a few meagre details in the personal progress of the Hon. EZRA B. PRENTICE and the Hon. LLOYD C. GRISCOM, but they are but paragraphs where formerly whole columns were inadequate. Both have resigned, but for what? Is it not inevitable to regret the priceless memories of public life they are taking with them? But perhaps they have retired purposely, to set down for wondering posterity the record of their remarkable experiences.

Not is it possible to avoid a question about the Hon. FRED GREINER of Erie. Has any one heard of him since election day? Do Buffalo fire engines still pump out Buffalo in his real estate beyond the city limits? Does the statute of limitations still inspire him with enthusiasm for the maintenance of the judiciary of his department? Has he retired to silence like our ancient friend the Hon. "JACK" DAVIES of Oneida, a fellow captain in the recent gallant campaign, or does he plan to follow the Hon. CHARLES S. BETTS of Highway Manual fame into the camps of sin, where morals are few but patronage plentiful?

Equally mysterious is the impenetrable wall of darkness which surrounds Brooklyn. What on earth has become of the scores of gallant heroes, we forget their names, but can never lose the recollection of their deeds, who answered the call of reform and on the instant abandoned friendships of a lifetime to follow the new banner? What are they doing now, and who is encouraging the party of progress in Brooklyn since the Hon. TIMOTHY L. WOODBRUFF decided to give his munificence a rest in deference to certain requests?

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You say that the Republican farmers are going to desert us if we put that through. I am very sorry if that is the case, because I have a personal liking for the Republican farmers just as

little more stronger than for the Democratic farmers, although they are all citizens of the United States, whose welfare I must hold equally in my care.

But my conviction with respect to the advantage of this treaty is very deep. So far as the effect of this on my personal political fortunes, it ought not to influence me, and does not influence me in the slightest.

Right or wrong, he believes that the measure is for the general good, and he is not going to be bulldozed. No doubt the personally conducted farmers will enjoy themselves in Washington; possibly they will send for their automobiles and go home in those. At any rate they know now that not even the believing of that sacred cow "the interests of the American farmer" can frighten Mr. TAPP from doing what he thinks best for the whole country.

Lord Lansdowne's Bill.

The bill for the reformation of the House of Lords introduced by the Marquess of LANSDOWNE is no novelty. It merely puts into legislative form the scheme outlined by the proposer and by Lord ROSEBURY in 1908 before the discussion with the House of Commons had come to a head. Its constitutional importance lies in the abandonment by the Peers of their privilege to sit as legislators and by the Crown of its right to confer that privilege, a concession as sweeping and revolutionary as the limitations on the powers of the Lords contained in the bill now pending in the Commons.

The composition of the proposed new upper house is a compromise between guarding vested interests and yielding to the demands of progress, for in Great Britain it is impossible to start with a clean slate. The reduction in numbers is admitted by all to be desirable; whether a house of 350 members is small enough may be a matter of debate. The existing rights of the Crown, the Church and the judiciary are left untouched; the princes of the blood are to sit by right of their birth, the bishops and law lords by right of their offices. The remaining members of the upper house are to be chosen for a limited term of years and are divided into three classes: one hundred elected by the hereditary peers, as the representative peers of Scotland and Ireland are now; one hundred nominated by the Crown, as is the case in Italy; one hundred elected by popular vote in districts to be formed, as in France. The nominees of the Crown would include naturally the various categories of persons distinguished in political and military life, and probably some of the representatives of art, literature, science and religion other than that of the State, that appeared in the various rather fanciful tentative schemes that were advocated.

Whatever faults the bill may have, it offers a practical solution to the question of establishing an effective working upper house for the British Parliament. It is to be regretted that it should appear as a party measure presented by the Conservative leader, for the matter is one that rises above party. What modifications the Liberals wish to make in it should have been proposed in the bipartisan committee that considered the measure and failed to agree. If Mr. ASQUITH is sincere in his declaration that a second chamber must be retained, it is the duty of his Government to present a scheme of its own for the reform of the Lords instead of merely criticising Lord LANSDOWNE's bill and shelving it. It is lamentable that a constitutional advance of the greatest importance should be sacrificed to the political exigencies of the moment, for it is plain that with the elimination of the hereditary element the projected upper house would find it a simple matter to alter its constitution in a more radical direction, whenever the English people is ready for the change.

It will be necessary to keep distinct Lord LANSDOWNE's bill and the Parliament bill which the House of Commons is on the point of passing, because they will be confused for political purposes. Mr. ASQUITH has retained the preamble to the latter bill, in spite of the opposition of the Labor members, who wish to do away with a second chamber entirely. That bill limits the power of the Lords to reject measures proposed by the Commons in various ways, but only according to the preamble, pending the reform of the upper house. The bill Lord LANSDOWNE has introduced proposes such a reform, but does not otherwise touch on the matter of the Commons bill.

Both parties will probably concur in dilatory tactics until King GEORGE's coronation is over. When they do come to the issue, however, it looks now as if Mr. ASQUITH's political obligations to his allies, the Irish Nationalists, would stand in the way of a rational and statesmanlike settlement of the constitutional question, just as the animosities of the campaign prevented an agreement between the leaders which would have lifted the matter above party.

Ending a Nuisance. City Magistrate O'CONNOR's disposition of the cases of rowdyism arranged before him on Monday evening will have emphatic and general approval. Three of the young men were sent to the workhouse for terms of six months each, and the other was held in bail for trial. The advantage of the workhouse sentence is that it follows promptly on the commission of the offence. It allows no time for witnesses to disappear, for the exigencies of ward politics to bring about their usual results, or for the business or pleasure of the offenders to interfere with prosecutions. In the case of the man held for trial by Magistrate O'CONNOR a complaint of assault was made and it was necessary to bind him over to a higher court.

With this class of offenders the prompt infliction of punishment is of nearly as much importance as its adequate severity. It is not difficult for bail to be obtained, and when the wrongdoer is released from custody his case is forgotten. When his trial is held and a conviction is obtained, so much time has elapsed that the circumstances of his arrest are pretty generally forgotten.

And the influence of his example is largely lost. But when rowdism in public conveyances is followed by arrest, arraignment and sentence within a few hours, a lesson worth while is read to all whose inclination is toward disorder. For this reason the eradication of rowdism is a matter largely in the hands of the City Magistrates.

Really! Seldom has a sweeter piece of bushful maiden art been offered to a public too unworthy of it than the Hon. WOODROW WILSON's Denver waying away of the crown.

How did Governor WILSON discover the marvellous saving grace and merit of the initiative and referendum after warning the Princeton undergraduates against it—or them, for twenty years? Because he was not thinking about the Presidency. Why did Governor WILSON, who had long been clothed and starched with all the solemn grandeur of the college don, lament that the dear people had no nickname for him, doesn't yet, in fact, call him "WILSON" or "WOODY"? Because he was not thinking about the Presidency. Why is Governor WILSON now performing the duties of the office to which he was elected and for which he is paid by skimming around the circle in the West, pouring to a grateful populace the sincere milk of Bryanite and Progressive reform?

PARADISE AND THE SNAKE.

An Allegory of Woman Suffrage From the Banks of Lake Hopatcong.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Woman's suffrage for the ballot is taking a sharp turn in the country. This very Sunday morning two girlish persons from the city visiting Lake Hopatcong trip daintily down a picturesque hillside toward a road at its base. Suddenly they stop, emit a scream, draw their skirts conspicuously about their ankles, and gaze fascinatedly at a point in the path ahead of them. Then they volubly chatter in scared and incoherent tones. Next one releases her spasmodic grip upon her skirt, tremblingly picks up a stone lying nearby, the other girlish person precipitately retreats some yards up the slope, and in a true feminine fashion at the awful something, instantly turning, panic-stricken, and fleeing to her companion. At the greater distance they loathe, each other and find distasteful eyes to observe the effect of the missile.

"Oh, dear," chirps the missile hurler, "it hasn't moved. Oh, what, what shall we do?"

"We can't go on, that's certain," responds another, shaking her head.

And at that very moment, as Providence will have it, a youth of the country, 15 years old, is seen slithering along the road-way at the base of that fear haunted hill.

"Here's a snake-ake!" quavers a girlish person, nervously yet hopefully.

The youth, having contemplated the two shrinking figures, alights, scornfully.

"Snake!" exclaims he. "Why don't you kill it then? Women nowadays ought to be able to kill a snake. That ain't too much to expect of women that want to vote, is it?"

"But we don't," voice a protest from the two girlish persons in meek and tear-infused accents.

"Well, your sex does," triumphantly retorts the youth.

"Oh, don't be mean," adjure the two representatives of the sex, ignoring argument and appealing directly to the compassion of man. "Won't you please—"

"I bet it's only a garter snake," cuts in the immitigable youth.

"Don't think it's a garter snake," modestly protests one of the girls, "it's not to be diverted from her aim by rivalry."

"I think I've seen a garter snake before. I think this is one of those dreadful piters. It's its death, they say. And, oh, its here you are!"

"A piters," chuckles this adamant-hearted youth, "allusion to the deadly ophidian peril threatening the fair. 'I guess that's the sort that led Eve to the shade of the old apple tree. Maybe if you make up to it I'll piters you to the voting booth.'"

With a superior air, the youth, in a sudden fit of merriment, bursts into a loud, hearty laugh, his insolent son of the soil resumes his hike, leaving the sex to its fate.

"You horrid thing," scream after him two ungente voices, expressive of outraged femininity. "When we do have votes we'll never have anything like you!"

A maturer male of the genus homo, long past the age of vindictive heat, who unseen has been a witness of the whole episode, now emerges from cover, goes to the rescue, and deletes a harmless and very small snake.

"A snake," chuckles this adamant-hearted youth, "allusion to the deadly ophidian peril threatening the fair. 'I guess that's the sort that led Eve to the shade of the old apple tree. Maybe if you make up to it I'll piters you to the voting booth.'"

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YANKEE SCOTSMEN.

Their Great and Energetic Part in Developing American Industries.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The so-called population of Scotland concerning which British newspapers have so much to say is chiefly exhibited in the emigration from the industrial zones which account for 90 per cent. of the production of textiles and iron and steel and machinery and shipbuilding zones of Scotland has been transported to New England during the life of the Commonwealth of New England. As early as 1725 considerable bodies of Scotchmen came to this country to develop iron works and kindred industries.

No far back as the time when Fletcher of Saltoun advocated a form of slavery for the poorer classes of Scotland there was a small but consistent emigration to this country, and which at first made itself a factor in settling out timber for Europe along the shore, and by the rivers of eastern New England that emptied into the sea. A considerable part of the lumber used for the rebuilding of London after the great fire was hewn by Scotchmen, and of the lumber used for the rebuilding of New England during the life of the Commonwealth of New England. As early as 1725 considerable bodies of Scotchmen came to this country to develop iron works and kindred industries.

After the rising for Prince Charles Edward, the emigration from the ironworking parts of Scotland to New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania became so large that a few years afterward nearly all the plantations of the iron trade were those of Scotchmen or of sons of Scotchmen. Among the signers was the most learned maker of iron and iron wares in New Jersey, who during the Revolution was one of the ablest engineers of the United States.

Since then iron and steel machinery and textile trades have drawn largely upon Scotland.

To-day in our textile and iron and steel and kindred industries this nation employs at least 1,000,000 men and women of Scotch birth or who are of Scotch parentage. In five cities and towns within fifty miles of New York almost 70 per cent. of the textile workers and owners of the plants are of Scotch birth or parentage. The development of steel, copper and iron industries, the trades have brought to our country thousands of men trained to make the hulls of ships in Scotch yards, and those men have attracted here tens of thousands of Scotch machinists and workers in brass, copper and iron.

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